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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
FAR EAST

SUMMATION
of
UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ACTIVITIES
in
KOREA

Number 17

February 1947

PART IV
SOCIAL

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SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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PUBLIC WELFARE

Public Assistance

1. A refugee-feeding program was started in Kyongsang-namdo in February following reports of severe hardships experienced by refugees in Pusan. By 20 February 12,475 persons in Pusan were receiving a daily grain ration of two hop (.65 pint).

This program is dependent upon regular allotments of government funds. The grain ration allotted by the Government meets the minimum food needs of about 15,000 persons but due to shortage of funds many refugee families and unemployed are not receiving aid through the public assistance program.

Of Chinhae's 18,000 refugees approximately 7,000 are receiving daily grain rations.

2. A monthly statistical report form was developed by the Department of Public Health and Welfare during February to determine the relief case load and general relief costs in South Korea.

Specialists were sent to the provinces to conduct welfare administration research in order to provide operative bureaus with necessary material.

3. Fifty-three carloads of U. S. Army rations allocated to the Department of Public Health and Welfare by the National Food Administrator were being distributed in February to public hospitals and clinics to relieve the hospital patients' critical food situation.

4. The Public Utilities Section received the following relief supplies from the U. S. Army during the month to be distributed to the Yongwol and Macha-ri miners.

RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR MINERS

Overalls	4,000
Underwear	4,000
Blankets	2,000
Shoes (pairs)	1,000
Field jackets	4,000

5. The Department of Public Health and Welfare received from UNRRA supplies 230 bags of shoes and 138 bags of clothing which will be used for relief purpose.

Korean Red Cross

6. The reorganization plan of the Korean Red Cross Association was approved by the Military Governor during the month. The Association will be formed by 60 incorporators comprising three men and one woman elected by the citizens of each provincial capital and Seoul; nine men and three women designated by the Korean Interim Legislative Assembly; six men and two women appointed by the Military Governor from the Departments of Justice, Education, Public Health and Welfare, Finance, Commerce and Labor.

The governing body of the Association will be known as the Central Committee with 15 members elected by the incorporators, who in turn will elect the president and other officers of the organization. The president will also be chairman of the Central Committee.

The work of the Korean Red Cross will be carried on by an executive committee of seven members elected from the Central Committee. Administrative matters of the Association will be handled by a paid executive director appointed by the Central Committee.

Repatriation

7. From 3 February to 2 March 356 Japanese were repatriated from North Korea while an estimated 234 were awaiting evacuation. On 2 March 49 Japanese were residing in South Korea. Koreans evacuated from Japan during this period numbered 835.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL AFFAIRS

8. During February 41 licensed pharmacists made applications for registration certificates.

9. An investigation was instituted during the month to ascertain the total number of pharmacists employed in Korean hospitals and their qualifications.

10. Problems in pharmaceutical affairs were discussed at a conference of provincial health officers held in Seoul from 11 to 13 February.

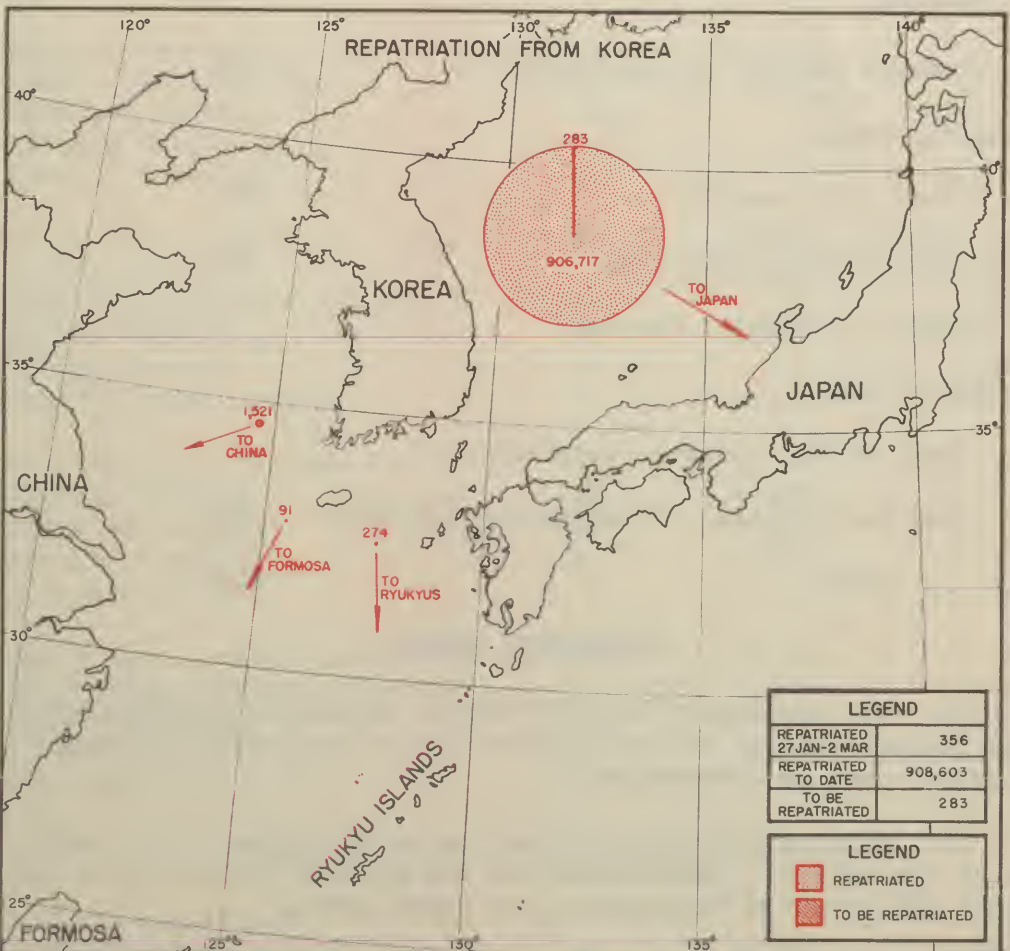
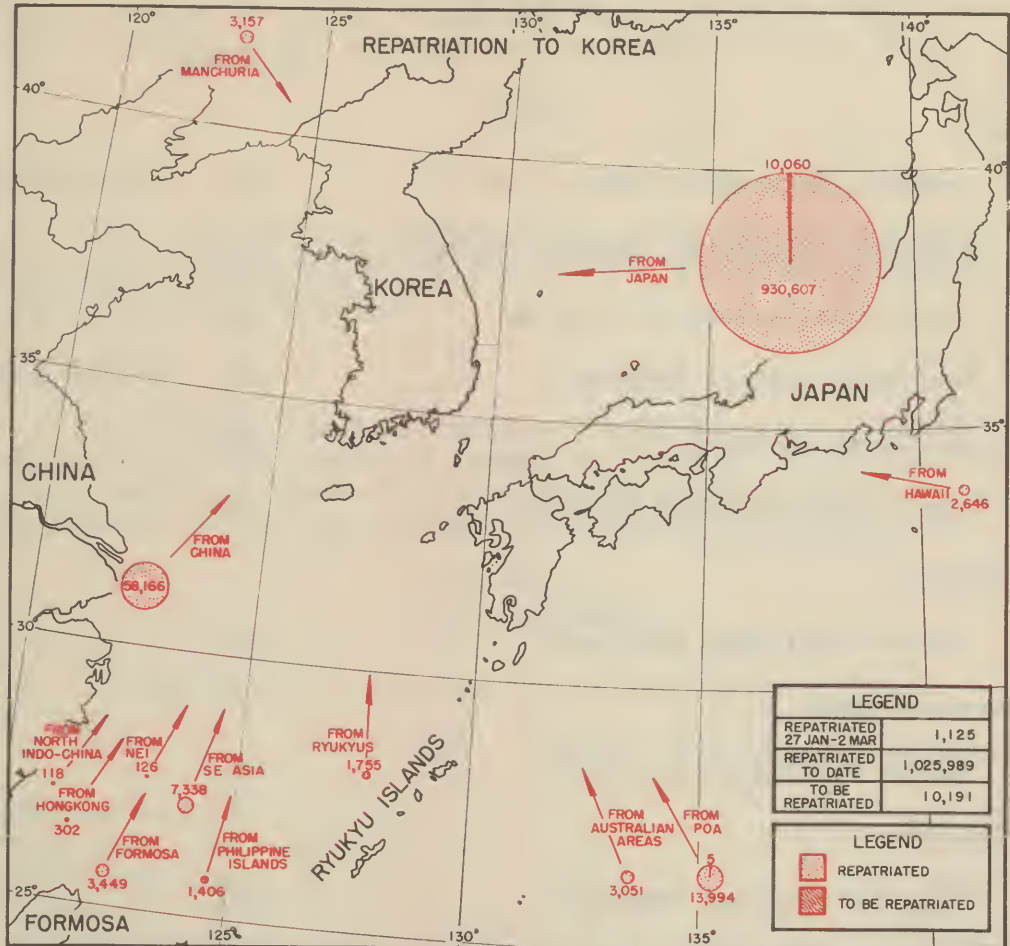
NURSING AFFAIRS

11. Nursing education in South Korea has been handicapped during the winter by lack of heat in classrooms and living quarters.

On 28 February there were 16 schools of nursing in South Korea with a total of 610 students. Of these, 282 were first-year students, 295 second-year and 33 were third-year.

REPATRIATION

STATUS ON 2 MARCH 1947



SCHOOLS OF NURSING
February

	<u>Students</u>
Seoul	
National University Hospital No. 1	65
National University Hospital No. 2	70
Seoul Women's Medical Hospital	38
Severance Medical Hospital	75
Red Cross Hospital	60
Seoul Transportation Hospital	66
Kyonggi-do	
Inchon Provincial Hospital	15
Chungchong-namdo	
Taejon Provincial Hospital	30
Cholla-pukto	
Chonju Provincial Hospital	20
Cholla-namdo	
Kwangju Medical School Hospital	39
Kyongsang-namdo	
Pusan City Hospital	26
Transportation Hospital	15
Chinju Provincial Hospital	4
Kyongsang-pukto	
Taegu Medical College Hospital	31
Tong San Hospital (Presbyterian Hospital)	<u>26</u>
Total	610

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

12. The newspaper "Farmers Weekly" initiated a column entitled "Animal Health" during the month to disseminate information on proper care of farm animals.

13. Milk sanitation continued to be substandard in a majority of the dairies. Acquisition of new sanitary equipment is difficult and proper disinfectants are unavailable.

14. A program to reinforce the 25-mile immune zone along the 38th parallel was initiated during the month with 9,356 cattle in Kyonggi-do vaccinated with rinderpest vaccine.

15. An investigation of the rabies epizootic in Cheju-do showed that a total of 256 persons were reported to the provincial public health bureau as having been bitten by dogs from 3 September to 13 February. Seventeen deaths occurred from rabies.

SUPPLY

Production

16. Production of medicines and patent medicines in January increased from approximately ¥ 9,138,000 in over-all volume in December to ¥ 15,344,000.

Biologicals

17. Typhoid vaccine dispensed during February increased from 67,550 cubic centimeters in January to 352,800, while smallpox and typhus vaccines decreased from 3,368,200 and 1,041,800 cubic centimeters to 314,000 and 604,800 cubic centimeters respectively.

BIOLOGICALS

1 to 21 February

Institute for the Prevention of Infectious Diseases

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>
Cholera vaccine	cc	0	30,800
Diphtheria antitoxin	cc	0	3,600
Diphtheria toxoid <u>a/</u>	cc	0	24,000
Diphtheria toxoid	cc	0	40
Pertussis vaccine	cc	0	29,440
Plague vaccine <u>a/</u>	cc	0	7,000
Rabies vaccine, human	treat	119	113
Smallpox vaccine	dose	0	314,000
Tetanus antiserum <u>a/</u>	vial	0	200
Tetanus toxoid <u>a/</u>	cc	0	4,110
Tuberculin diagnostic antigen	cc	13,950	11,100
Typhoid vaccine	cc	554,400	352,800
Typhoid diagnostic antigen	cc	0	160
Typhus vaccine <u>a/</u>	cc	34,420	604,800
Typhus vaccine	cc	0	220
Anthrax serum, cattle	cc	4,400	0
Anthrax serum, horse	cc	1,500	0
Anthrax vaccine	cc	6,500	0
Blackleg serum	cc	2,100	0
Blackleg vaccine	cc	7,000	0
Fowlpest vaccine	cc	62,000	65,000
Hemorrhagic septicemia vaccine	cc	11,000	0
Infectious pneumonia vaccine	cc	1,500	0
Pullorum antigen	cc	490	100
Rabies vaccine, dog	cc	7,200	3,300
Rinderpest vaccine	cc	500	100,000

Pusan Institute of Veterinary Research

Anthrax precipitin	cc	0	50
Anthrax serum, cattle	cc	4,500	2,000
Anthrax serum, horse	cc	3,000	0
Blackleg serum	cc	6,000	0

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>New</u>	<u>Dispensed</u>
Contagious pneumonia of cattle antigen	cc	600	0
Fowlpest vaccine	cc	80,200	33,200
Hemolysin antisheep blood	cc	80	0
Hemorrhagic septicemia vaccine	cc	0	3,000
Mallein	cc	300	40
Mixed serum of third virus and swine influenza	cc	0	200
Pullorum antigen	cc	1,110	0
Rinderpest serum	cc	0	810,500 b/
Rinderpest vaccine	cc	0	1,137,000
Smallpox vaccine	dose	0	2,000
Tuberculin	cc	0	60

a/ American.

b/ Destroyed.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Typhus Fever

18. Typhus incidence increased to 271 cases, approximately 84 percent over the 147 cases reported in January. Kyongsang-pukto reported 91 cases, the highest of all the provinces. Kyonggi-do increased from 49 cases in January to 81.

19. Typhus control operations were hampered by the shortage of transportation facilities and personnel during the month but arrangements were made to obtain the assistance of the malaria control units in the provinces to assist in carrying out delousing measures in the stricken areas.

During January over 125,000 persons in Seoul were sprayed with DDT powder as part of the antityphus program.

Typhoid Fever

20. Typhoid incidence in February increased to 159, 48 percent over the 457 cases in January. Kyongsang-pukto reported 287 cases from 22 areas during the first week of February. An epidemiological survey of the province is being made under the supervision of an epidemiologist of the Bureau of Preventive Medicine and a number of the National Vaccine Laboratory staff. All areas are being investigated and serological confirmations are being obtained.

Cholera

21. The Bureau of Preventive Medicine prepared the 1947 cholera control program which will be put into effect on 1 April. All persons in Pusan, Mokpo, Inchon and the Kunsan port area will be inoculated. Vaccination of the entire population of South Korea is impracticable because laboratory production is inadequate to meet the demand. The prevention and control of cholera will depend upon prompt reporting and early isolation of cases with adequate quarantine of contacts and carriers. All provinces will maintain a reserve stock of cholera vaccine to be used in quarantined areas and for repatriates from China.

22. Organizations and individuals who participated in the cholera control program in 1946 were commended by the Military Governor at a ceremony held on 12 February.

23. With the exception of typhoid fever, relapsing fever and meningitis, communicable disease incidence decreased during February.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

	Cases	
	<u>January</u>	<u>February a/</u>
Relapsing fever	15	24
Meningitis	4	5
Malaria	6	0
Diphtheria	97	88
Smallpox	74	31
Typhus fever	147 <u>b/</u>	271
Typhoid fever	457	659
Paratyphoid fever	3	1
Bacillary dysentery	9	6

a/ Includes some cases occurring 26 January to 1 February which were not reported for January.

b/ Revised.

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